

**"Thou art the Man."**

We respectfully call upon those of our subscribers, who are in arrears, to come in immediately and pay up. We have several hundred dollars outstanding and we need it very much. We cannot afford to furnish the Tribune for nothing, particularly in these hard times.

**THE MASSES MOVING!!**

**Anti-Leocompton Meeting at Columbus.**

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the *simon pure* Democracy of Franklin county met in Columbus, on Saturday last, to endorse the course of Cox and Douglas and remonstrance against the acceptance by Congress of the Leocompton Constitution. The recent removal of Postmaster Miller, the fast friend of Cox, added fuel to the flame. Jacob Reinhard of the *West* presided. Judge Johnson of *Wesley* was present and made a long and eloquent speech, showing up the treachery of the President and his coadjutors in Kansas, in their true light and portraying the direful consequences, if the Leocompton villany succeeds. He was followed by D. O. Morton of Toledo and Gen. Geiger of Columbus, in the same strain. H. B. Payne was present and distinguished himself, as usual, by speaking on both sides of the question. Resolutions expressing uncompromising hostility to the Leocompton villany, ignoring Pugh and Buchanan and heartily endorsing Cox and Douglas were unanimously adopted. "Things are working."

**Calhoun's Statement.**

Major John Calhoun has published a statement in the *Washington Union*, denying all complicity in the Delaware Crossing fraud. He says he has written to Gov. Devree to take sworn testimony of the Judges at said precinct, and if they make oath that but 43 votes were polled there, he will award certificates to the Free State men. Now all this sounds very well, but how shall we reconcile it with the finding of said returns under Calhoun's wood-pile? Upon the returns of this precinct depends the political complexion of the State Legislature and the election of two U. S. Senators, and Calhoun is undoubtedly keeping these returns back, to await the action of Congress on the Leocompton Constitution.

**Congress.**

Congress has been doing little for the past week. The Army bill has been under consideration and has elicited warm debate. The Senate Committee on Territories have submitted three reports on Kansas, a synopsis of which will be found elsewhere. It is the intention of the majority to force Leocompton through as quick as possible, but they have yet to encounter the fire of Douglas, who is keeping himself in reserve, with the view of giving them a whole broilsade, when the final struggle comes. It is expected that the House Committee will report soon. Discussion speeches, strongly scented with fire and brimstone, have been made by several Southern fire-eaters. Let them rant.

**Terrible Catastrophe in St. Louis.**

A fire broke out in a Drug Store, in the basement of the Pacific Hotel in St. Louis, on Friday last, and before the alarm could be given, the flames enveloped the main stairway, cutting off all escape in that direction. Many persons, in their flight, leaped from the third story windows and were terribly mangled and some of them killed. Others remained in their rooms and perished in the flames. Between forty and fifty persons are supposed to have lost their lives by the catastrophe.

**A Voice from Indiana.**

The Democracy of Indiana, in order to set themselves right before the world, held an adjourned meeting at Indianapolis on Tuesday last. They were addressed by H. B. Payne of Ohio and Judge Wick and Gen. Drake of Indiana. The meeting was large, running over with enthusiasm for Douglas and indignation for the Administration in general and Bright and Fitch in particular. Resolutions were passed, denouncing Leocompton, endorsing Douglas and reading the *State Sentinel* out of the party. "Things are working."

**Barns, the Traitor.**

Old Joe Barnes, who misrepresents the 15th Ohio Congressional district, has sold himself to the Leocomptonites. The price of his treachery is that his son-in-law shall remain postmaster at Kookuk, Iowa, and that he himself shall receive a *carte blanche* for all the appointments in his district. Are there any more Judases to be bought up?

The *Statesman* has issued a numerously signed call for a mass convention of the Douglas Democracy of Ohio, to meet at Columbus on the 10th of March.

The city of Canton, China, has been bombarded by the French and English fleets.

**Columbus Correspondence.**

COLUMBUS, Feb. 21, 1858.  
*Times* and *Tribune*.—The past week has been emphatically an exciting one, both in and out of the General Assembly. The feeling on Kansas affairs, and the position of the Administration, is intense here at the Capital, doubtless increased, too, by the sudden removal of Postmaster Miller. The troublesome member from Madison, Mr. Harrison, threw a bomb shell among the majority in the House, by offering the following:

WHEREAS, The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer of this, the 18th inst., contains the following editorial article, to wit:—"Senator Pugh and the Democratic Members of the Ohio Legislature.—A Washington dispatch to the *Cleveland Herald*, of the 15th inst., says that the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature have written to Senator Pugh, withdrawing all instructions as to how he will vote on the Kansas question. That, we suppose, is partly true. We know that a number of the members signed a paper of that kind; to what extent, however, we are ignorant. We are also aware that a great many members were satisfied that the resolutions were ill-timed, and many others that they should not have been passed at all, and we suspect that nearly all of them think they had better have let Mr. Pugh act untrammelled."

And, WHEREAS, The disparaging reflection cast by said article on the action, and the integrity, and disinterestedness of this General Assembly, is calculated to weaken and degrade its position in the Congress of the United States and before the country, and consequently demands an emphatic and indignant refutation, therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we hereby, without any qualification, whatever, reaffirm the instruction hitherto given to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the so-called Leocompton Constitution.

Resolved further, That the Governor of this State be directed to forthwith forward copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

Motions of different kinds were made by the majority to state of a direct vote on these resolutions. They were finally tabled by an adjournment. So the Democracy refuse to re-affirm their instructions to Senators and Representatives in Congress.

With reluctance I record the fact that the "slave pen bill" is now a law. It was passed by a strictly party vote in the Senate, about six o'clock P. M., on the 17th inst.

The announcement by telegraph on the morning of the 17th, that Ex-Governor Medary had received the appointment of Post Master at Columbus vice Thomas Miller removed, created a profound sensation in the political circles at the Capital. By noon of the same day it was privately understood that operations were on foot for the getting up of a County Mass Convention. In a brief space bills were printed and posted throughout the county, calling together the people to endorse the course of their Representative in Congress, Mr. Cox, and that of S. A. Douglas, for their stand against the Leocompton villany. The enterprise came to a head Saturday, the 19th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. In a brief space the City Hall was packed by an assemblage of the anxious and curious.—Cox was expected, but at a late moment a dispatch was received from him as follows: "Say me, I cannot desert my duty to be with your meeting. The Capital District shall have my voice and vote for that unpurchasable Democracy, which never forces a fraud on a protesting people." Hon. Henry B. Payne, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, Daniel O. Morton and Josiah Riley of Toledo, and Judge Johnson of Kansas, were the "big guns" present, all of whom addressed the multitude enunciating "simon pure" Republican (Black) sentiments. They told us that "Bleeding Kansas" was not a humbug or Black Republican lie, but that the people of Kansas had been deeply wronged and the consequence would be war—and to the knife, if the Administration attempts to force the "Leocompton villany" down the throats of the people of Kansas.

The following are a specimen of the resolutions presented, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the Democracy of Franklin county, Ohio, fully endorse the principles laid down in the Cincinnati platform, in which it is asserted, that the Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, and patriotism of the American people.

2. Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to any action of Congress or any other power, that does not allow the people of the Territories to regulate all their domestic affairs in their own way.

3. Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton, or any other Constitution, unless ratified by the people, and that it is no answer to our objection to say they may change it, if they will, after they become a State.

7. Resolved, That the manly, and uncompromising opposition of our Representative, Samuel S. Cox, to the Leocompton Constitution meets our approval; and that he has expressed the voice of the Democracy of Franklin County.

8. Resolved, That the fearless opposition of Senators Douglas, Stuart and Broderick, and Representatives Groves, Pendleton, Cockerell, Hall and Lawrence to the Leocompton Constitution entitles them to our admiration and support.

**Letters from an Observatory.**

I have constructed, Mr. Editor, a sort of observatory. It commands a good view of the whole great political arena of the country; and enables me to observe with some degree of accuracy, the complicated movements of the actors therein. Here, therefore, I propose to note what occurs before me in the battle-field of politics, and give you semi-occasionally the result of my observations, together with my comments thereupon; hoping that they may not be entirely devoid of interest to those of your readers who may be at the pains to peruse them.

It appears that what was predicted some time ago, to wit, the disruption of the Leocompton party, is in rapid process of fulfillment. Democrats whose interests lead them to deprecate such an untoward circumstance, do indeed affect to dissent at the idea, yet, nevertheless, the account between the two hostile factions of that party, the Administrationists and Douglasites, is a radical one. It is no mere question of policy, or expediency, the resolution of which in one way or the other, is of no material importance, upon which the organization threatens to split, but it is to those interested on either side of the vexed subject of controversy, a question of vital moment. The South is identified with an institution "peculiar" in its inconsistency with Republicanism, its blighting effects upon the country over which it broods, like a black death-angel, and its ruthless disregard of the rights of man. It is essential to the well being, nay, the very existence of her infernal proteges, that it have room to spread itself; and it is, therefore, a matter of deep concern to the South, that Kansas be admitted under the Leocompton Constitution, for in no other way, by any possible means, can slavery be forced into that Territory. On the other hand, it is a matter of the most intense interest to the hard-fisted, tolling men of the North, that themselves, their sons and their daughters, whose tendency is ever westward, may have a country into which to remove, where they will not be forced into competition with a system which must effectually degrade it. Between the Douglas wing and the Administration faction, therefore, no real reconciliation can be effected, for it is equally important to both of the conflicting interests, represented by these two sections, that in this matter no compromise be made.

Rather interesting events are evidently brewing. My the Fates grant that nothing more serious occur than the smothering of the Leocompton party. Among the events likely to transpire is the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution, for notwithstanding the rather doubtful demonstration made against it by Northern Democrats, many of our Leocompton Congressmen who have been compelled to take so painful a step, are afflicted with frail constitutions and weak backs—there being a great lack of marrow therein—so that the unhealthy atmosphere of Washington, will probably destroy the efficacy of one, and the other will, when their courage and strength are put to the test, be unable to bear up against the power and patronage of the Government, and the filthy lucre with which they will be sorely pried.

I will patiently await the up shot of the matter, and will in the interim amuse myself by witnessing the numerous and summary decapitations which the President is making, in his camp, of those who unluckily betray a spirit of mutiny.

OBSEVATORY, Feb. 20, 1858. ++

**Stifling Investigation.**

A few days ago, Mr. Hoard, a member of Congress from N. Y., offered a resolution in the House, which fell like a bomb-shell among the Leocomptonites and put them into a state of consternation and excitement. The resolution, which was tabled by a strictly party vote, was as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to inquire and investigate whether any improper attempts have been or are being made by any persons connected with the Executive Department of this Government, or by any one acting under its sanction or consent, to influence the action of this House, or that of any of its members, upon any measures upon which the House has acted, or which it has under consideration, directly or indirectly, or whether any improper promise, offer or intimidation of employment, patronage, office or favor under the Government, or in any department or service of the Government, to be conferred or withheld in consideration of any vote given or to be given, withheld or to be withheld—with power to send for persons and papers and leave to report at any time by bill or otherwise.

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**Report of the Committee on Territories.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The report made to-day by Mr. Green, of the Senate Committee on Territories, speaks at length of the events in Kansas. It asserts that a majority of the people may, at in ancient days in a mass meeting, make a Constitution. They may select Representatives to make one for them, or elect Representatives, to draft one, to be submitted for approval or rejection.

The last method has been most approved of during the past few years, though formerly the second method was very generally resorted to. The calling of the Convention in this case was conceded to have been strictly legal; also the election of delegates.

Was it not logical to infer that a Convention legally called, legally elected and clothed with authority to make a Constitution, can no more be interfered with by Governor, Judge or Legislature, either to increase or diminish its power, or alter or modify, or nullify its acts, than the people could be interfered with, had they assembled en masse, instead of by representatives?

In conclusion the Committee say that the Abolitionists in Kansas had thus far sought power by a method unknown to law; and by violence, and not through the peaceful agency of the ballot-box. Claiming that they gave a majority of the votes in the Territory, and therefore able to elect a Legislature and a Convention, they yet ask Congress to wrongfully do for them what they may at legal times and legal places rightfully do for themselves; that is, to change or abolish their Constitution, and in case that Congress should refuse to comply with their Constitutional demand, they threaten to afflict the country with an attempt at bloodshed and revolution. Unless Congress will do for them what they assert they are anxious not to do for themselves, but which they willfully refuse to do, they threaten to plunge the country into civil war. This conduct is so exceedingly unreasonable, as to force the conviction on the mind that they are conscious of being a powerless minority, and only expect to be able to compass their unwarrantable ends by departing from the general way of peace and quiet.

If your Committee are not greatly mistaken, those reckless men misjudge the American people, and will be required to seek for peaceful methods of redress of all their grievances; whether they be real or imaginary.

The bill recites that the people of Kansas have framed for themselves a Constitution and State Government, republican in form, and the Convention at Leocompton has, in their name and behalf, asked Congress to admit her into the Union; therefore it is declared that Kansas be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

The bill prescribes the boundaries and contains the usual regulations relative to, and grants public lands as in the case of Minnesota, and gives Kansas for the present, one representative to the House of Representatives.

MR. DOUGLAS' MINORITY REPORT.

MR. DOUGLAS in his minority report dissents from the views of the majority.

The Western Union School building at Springfield O. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th inst. Loss about \$10,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Noble county (La.) Regulars have apprehended and imprisoned about 75 persons, charged with counterfeiting, horse-stealing &c. Only one has not been executed.

It is understood that the difficulty between Clay and Cullom has been adjusted.

Ohio has more miles of finished railroad than any other state in the Union.

Fire in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—Last evening, the Methodist Protestant Church on 6th St., near Race, was partly destroyed by the explosion of defective gas pipes.

About seven o'clock some fifteen persons assembled in the basement for meeting, when a strong odor was observed.—An effort was made to discover the leakage—light was applied to the water, when he blaze burst forth, but was extinguished by buckets of water.

Quiet was almost restored, when the explosion took place, tearing up the floor, shattering the walls and making a wreck of the basement. In the church above, half of the pews were torn up, windows blown out, portions of the floor were forced from hinges and blown into the street. The explosion was heard a distance of half a mile. The windows of many buildings in the vicinity were shattered. Eight or ten persons were severely wounded; two or three are not expected to live.

Latest from Utah. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—The Independence correspondence of the Republican, under date of the 18th, says: The Salt Lake Mail arrived last night.

Conductor Deaver reports snow from one to six feet deep on the mountains.—Weather intensely cold. He left Camp Scott January 1st. The troops were in good spirits, earnestly wishing for good weather and reinforcements to make a descent on Salt Lake City.

From Mormon prisoners and straggling Utah Indians, Johnston is well advised as to the movements of the Saints. Active preparations continue for resistance of the troops in the spring. Their municipal regulations are very stringent. Suspicion fastens on everybody the least inclined to favor the action of the United States.

Gov. Cummins is performing the duties of his office as far as able. The outward bound mails were making good progress. Many Indians were met with—all friendly.

**Will Leocompton Pass?**

We are often asked the question—will the Leocompton Constitution pass? We answer, this depends entirely upon the force of executive bribery, as opposed to Democratic principles. Every Republican vote may be safely counted against it and, if the Douglasites, who are pledged against it, remain true, Leocompton can never get through the House. But it is to be feared that enough of Kansas can be bought up, for a mass of postage, to turn the scale. The President has singled out his victims and he is manipulating them with promises of fat offices, for themselves and friends. There is a fearful storm of popular wrath brewing in the North and west to the demagogue, who betrays his constituency. As surely as Leocompton passes, the fires of civil war will glare from every hill-top and disunion will follow. Mark that.

**Canal Bank of Cleveland.**

The State Treasurer has given notice, that after the 1st of March, he will receive no bills of the Canal Bank of Cleveland for debt due the State. The holders of such bills therefore had better be hustling them off as fast as possible. Treasurer Stone has just discovered that there are some \$15,000 or \$20,000 of the bills of this bank in circulation, for which the State holds no security in the shape of bonds. He has already redeemed \$106,163, the amount of the bonds in possession of the State and "the cry is, still they come." It is now believed and confidently asserted that at least \$23,302 of the circulation, returned by the Bank in 1854 to redeem an equal amount of stocks, was not destroyed but put again in circulation by Mr. Breslin. This is another of the beauties of Leocompton administration in Ohio.

**Go it Blind.**

The majority on the one-sided committee appointed by Speaker Orr, in violation of all courtesy and law, have peremptorily voted down every proposition looking to a fair investigation of the "facts," with regard to the Leocompton Constitution. This conduct is in perfect keeping with the policy of the Slave Democracy for the last six years. It is the intention to stifle all investigation and force the inquiry through under the party lash.

**The Leviathan Floats.**

The English mammoth steam ship, Leviathan, which has been so long on the ways, was successfully launched in the Thames river at London, on the 31st ult., amid the prolonged cheers of a vast concourse of people. The Leviathan is now the largest steamer afloat.

Crawford's equestrian statue of Washington was elevated upon its pedestal, at Richmond Va., on the 22d with imposing ceremony and in the presence of a large concourse of people. Gov. Wise welcomed the visitors, J. R. Thompson delivered the ode and Senator Hunter the oration.

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**Blindness Deaf.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Lieutenant Bell and Williams, who had a collision in a barber shop on Sunday, went beyond Bladenburgh this morning at 5 o'clock, accompanied by their respective friends. It is said that Bell fired at the word "one." The ball from his pistol penetrated Williams' hat. Williams, as the assaulting party having given the satisfaction demanded, discharged his pistol into the snow. The belligerents returned to Washington apparently reconciled.

Difficulty Between Spain and Mexico. NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Havana correspondence of the Times says that the difficulties between Spain and Mexico have been peacefully adjusted. The Spanish fleet is under order for home.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**\$3.00 Reward,**

Will be paid for the return of a Large Black New Foundland Dog, answering in the name of CACER, who was lost from the subjecting, in Tiffin, some weeks ago. JOHN A. MYERS.

**WEBSTER HALL!**

**Concert!**

MR. GEO. E. AIKEN, WOULD specially announce to the citizens of Tiffin and vicinity, that he class in

**VOCAL MUSIC**

will give an entertainment at the above named Hall on Tuesday Eve'g, March 2d, '58.

The Programme will consist of Chorus, Quartettes, Duetts, &c. &c. The

**Brotherhood Glee Club,**

of this city, have kindly volunteered to assist on the occasion. Mr. Aiken has also secured the services of the Young German Violinist,

**Carl Spohr,**

who has equalled in this country. Tickets 25 cts., Children Half Price.

Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock, Concert to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Shawhan House and at the depot.

**TOWN OR CHURCH TOWER CLOCKS.**

THE undersigned has a Tower Clock of his own Manufacture on hand, and offers it for sale. It is constructed of the best wrought metal (not cast), and will be by the accuracy of the most skillful workmen.

Having completed my arrangements for building Large Clocks, I am enabled to offer all orders from Country Gentlemen, from all parts of the State, and on reasonable terms. Catalogues from all parts of the State, and on reasonable terms. Catalogues from all parts of the State, and on reasonable terms.

Will select address, PHILIP REYNOLDS, Tiffin, Ohio.

**PROWN'S**

**ST. NICHOLAS SALOON.**

(Opposite the Court House, Tiffin, Ohio.) THE undersigned has pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Tiffin and vicinity, that he has opened a saloon in a neat and fashionable style, where the guests he will keep on hand the best of

**AND FRESH CAN**

**AND SHELL OYSTERS**

which he will be happy to furnish to his honorable guests by the can, half-can, or dish.

**WILD GAME OF ALL KINDS**

in season. I intend to keep everything that is required by the sportsmen of the most fashionable style.

**Fresh Fish,**

**Ham and Eggs, Beefsteak, Venison,**

&c. &c.

**THE LADIES SALOON**

is the second story, and is to be used only by them, and for the entertainment of guests.

**THE GENTS SALOON,**

is the first story. Entrance on Main street.

**FRUIT OF ALL KINDS,**

in season, will be served up.

**CAKE OF THE BEST QUALITY,**

always on hand.

**Country Saloons Supplied.**

I am the Agent for Holt & Maltby's celebrated Oysters, and will select address, PHILIP REYNOLDS, Tiffin, Ohio.

**PLANK ROAD NOTICE.**

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Tiffin and Upper Sandusky Plank Road Company, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing five directors for said Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. (Signed) J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Treas.

**Court of Common Pleas Seneca county Ohio.**

Hiram Barnes, Plaintiff, against Jonathan Dekey, Defendant. THE Defendant will take notice, that the Plaintiff on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1858, filed his petition against him in the said Court, wherein, in substance, he says, that the Defendant by fraudulent representations procured of the Plaintiff three boxes of the value of three hundred and ten dollars, whereof said sum is now due to him from said Defendant, and for which he is hereby suing the Plaintiff, and for which he is hereby suing the Plaintiff, and for which he is hereby suing the Plaintiff, and for which he is hereby suing the Plaintiff, and for which